

Late Roman cooking pottery from the Tavoliere area (Southern Italy): raw materials and technological aspects

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Abstract

This study describes the results of petrographical, mineralogical and chemical analyses carried out on coarse tempered cooking pottery, sampled in the archaeological sites of *Herdonia*, Posta Crusta (Ortona, FG) and San Giusto (Lucera, FG). From the latter site, two fragments of a pottery kiln, coeval with sherds (IV and V centuries AD), were also investigated. Two groups of clayey sediments of different nature (alluvial and marine) sampled in the neighbouring of the archaeological sites were also analysed. By means of the petrographical analyses, all cooking pottery and the two kiln fragments were grouped in the same coarse tempered group, characterised by the scarce presence of trachytic and glassy fragments, anhedral and zoned augitic pyroxenes and feldspars. PXRD analyses show an abundant presence of quartz and feldspars, followed by pyroxenes and variable quantities of calcite and hematite. Among clay minerals, illite plus muscovite are more abundant than smectite. XRF analyses data display SiO₂, Al₂O₃, Fe₂O₃ and K₂O as main oxides, with variable quantities of CaO. In the case of the clayey samples, petrographical investigations on thin-section of psammitic fractions outlined the differences between *Argille subappennine* (Marine group—Pleistocene) and the alluvial deposits of Celone River (Alluvial group—Holocene). The occurrence of volcanic products, chert, garnet, quartzarenites and limestones in the archaeological materials and in the alluvial samples, let us suppose that cooking pottery was made with alluvial clayey silt. The apparent chemical discordance between pottery and alluvial samples bulk compositions can be due to textural and compositional variability of the alluvial deposits. All ceramics were fired in oxidising conditions, although in many cases a “dark core” was still present. Textural features, observed through petrographical microscope, and PXRD analyses suggested a firing temperature between 600 and 800 °C.

Keywords: Late Antique Age; Tavoliere; Cooking pottery; Pelitic samples; Archaeometry

1. Introduction and research aims

The *Tavoliere* plain is the most extensive alluvial basin in Southern Italy, it started to be inhabited from the Holocene and was densely settled between the Neolithic and the Middle Age. Optimal morphological and geological factors were the driving forces for anthropisation. The morphology of the marine and fluvial terraces and rivers occurrence allowed an easy cultivation. Plio-pleistocenic clayey sediments and alluvial deposits furnished raw materials for ceramic productions during this time [1–3].

The present archaeological and archaeometric researches are part of a bigger project carried out on the Late Roman

Age of Central-Northern Apulia at the University of Bari and Foggia and co-ordinated by G. Volpe [4,5]. In this project students with different cultural backgrounds (historians, epigraphists, archaeologists, archaeometrists, geophysicists) are involved. The most important aspect of this research is the different sources and approaches utilised, such as historical, archaeological, archaeometric and geophysical methodologies, with the aim to give an answer to several questions and to solve specific historical problems. The research intends to point out the deep transformations that took place during the Late Roman Age, with reference to the settlement types (towns, villas, farms, villages, etc.), to the institutional and administrative forms, to the Christianization of towns and countryside, to the variety of the landscapes, to the agricultural craft made and breeding production manage-

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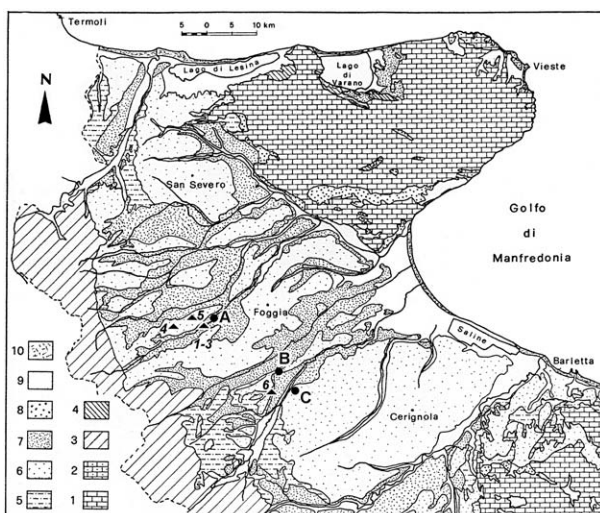


Fig. 1. Localisation of the archaeological sites of San Giusto (A), Posta Crusta (B) and Herdonia (C), and of the six pelitic samples of alluvial (1–3. GEC5, GEC7 and GEC8) and marine (4. GEC3; 5. GEC4; 6. GEC2) clays (from Caldara, Pennetta [6], modified): (1) Mesozoic bedrock; (2) Eocene calcarenites; (3) Apenninic Chain Units (from pre- to late orogenic); (4) Miocene calcarenites; (5) Bradano Units (Pliocene–Lower Pleistocene); (6) Terraced marine deposits (Upper–Middle Pleistocene); (7) Terraced alluvial deposits (Upper Pleistocene); (8) Talus breccias and eluvial deposits (Holocene); (9) Alluvial and lacustrine deposits (Holocene); (10) Beach and coastal dunes (Holocene).

ment, to the circulation and/or importation networks and to the local and regional productions of goods.

The archaeological materials studied here came from three different settlement typologies in Late Roman Apulia: a town named *Herdonia* (Ortona municipality, in the province of Foggia), a village named San Giusto (Lucera municipality, in the province of Foggia), and finally a *villa* named Posta Crusta in the Herdonian territory (Fig. 1). This paper displays the results of the mineralogical and chemical investigations of 15 cooking pottery and two kiln fragments. Six samples of different clayey sediments exploitable in ceramic productions were also investigated. The aims are to verify the archaeological hypothesis of a local production and to infer some technological aspect about ceramic production.

Herdonia's archaeological excavation started in 1962. It was directed by J. Mertens from Leuven University, with the successive co-operation of Bari University and the current supervision of G. Volpe from Foggia University. This settlement lived with several transformations from Iron Age throughout the Medieval Age [7,8]. The ancient Roman town of *Herdonia* started its development since III century BC and reached its maximum extension during the early Imperial Age (I–II century AD), thanks to the Via Traiana one of the most important roads in Southern Italy. At the beginning of the 1970s an excavation campaign was carried out by the Belgian mission at the Posta Crusta villa [9,10]. The farm, which was assigned essentially to olive oil production, was a long-lived settlement with several habitation phases dated between the II century BC and the VI century AD. The findings, such as common and fire-resisting pottery, here

presented come from late-roman layers and belong to a Herdonian *domus* and Posta Crusta villa, both very recently published [11–13].

A particularly important archaeological site in Northern Apulia is San Giusto, one of the best-known rural villages of Southern Italy, which has unfortunately been irretrievably submersed by the Celone dam waters [14,15]. In this rural site are present the typical features of a productive rural settlement of the Imperial Age (a villa; I–VI century AD) and of an artisan centre of Late Roman Age (with the construction of a pottery kiln; V–VI century AD) together with an important religious building (a Bishop residence?) i.e. a double basilica, furnished with a baptistery (V–VII century AD). The presence of a late roman kiln (a 1/a type according to the classification proposed by Cuomo di Caprio [16]) gives to the archaeologists a great opportunity to classify the local common pottery and guarantees a further important support to the archaeometric investigation.

2. Analytical methods

The fabric analysis on thin-section of archaeological samples was conducted by means of a petrographical microscope, distinguishing among temper, matrix and voids characters [17]. Modal analyses were carried out through a point counter Swift & S., with a line distance of 0.05 mm and a lateral step of 0.2 mm.

Each sample was powdered in a agate mortar and successively subjected to powder X-ray diffraction (PXRD) and X-ray fluorescence (XRF). PXRD analyses were carried out through a Philips 1730/10 powder diffractometer, with $\text{CuK}\alpha$ radiation filtered on Ni. XRF analyses were conducted through a Philips PW 1410 spectrometer. Two reference standards (AGV-1 of USGS-USA and NIM-G of NIM-South Africa) were used to check the accuracy of the analytical data. Loss of ignition was determined by heating at 1000 °C for 12 h. PXRD patterns of previously heated samples, for the identification of mineralogical changes, were recorded at room temperature. Correction of matrix effects was made through computer processing [18].

With regard to the raw materials, a granulometrical separation by sedimentation, according to the method proposed by Laviano [19], was processed. A distinction among clay (<2 μm), silt (2–63 μm) and sand (>63 μm) fractions was obtained. Psammitic fractions of pelitic samples were analysed on thin-section. PXRD analyses were carried out on “*tout venant*” sample, while XRF analyses on “*tout venant*” sample and on clay fraction (<2 μm).

3. Cooking pottery and kiln fragments

Cooking pottery samples came from three different archaeological sites in the Tavoliere area (Foggia, Italy). Eleven samples come from *Herdonia* and S. Giusto. The six

sherds from *Herdonia* (HE1–6) were found in a *cisterna* that was filled in a very short time. In the case of S. Giusto, three potsherds (SG1–3) found near the pottery kiln and two fragments (SGK1–2) of the same kiln were sampled. Six samples from Posta Crusta (PC1–6) were selected typologically among cooking potteries. All samples are dated between IV and V century AD.

3.1. Optical microscopy analysis

All samples can be grouped in the same petrographic group for the common occurrence of volcanic materials (Volcanic Group). Different texture and relative amount of carbonatic grains allow the dividing of the samples in two subgroups: (Va) coarse temper with abundant matrix (cooking pottery) and (Vc) very coarse temper with carbonatic grains (kiln fragments).

3.1.1. Subgroup Va

The samples show a homogeneously distributed coarse temper (max. dim. 5.7 mm). The temper composition is primarily represented by quartz, feldspars and volcanic rock fragments and by minor amounts of clinopyroxene, amphibole, micas, calcite, garnet, opaque minerals and ferruginous aggregates. Fine-grained quartz shows angular shape as opposed to coarse mono- and polycrystalline ones. Among polycrystalline quartz grains, quartzarenite, quartzite and chert occur. Feldspars are scarcely altered and alkali-feldspars are more abundant than plagioclase (mostly oligoclase). Their habits are often subhedral or anhedral and crystal grains show glassy inclusions and zoned rims. Two types of clinopyroxenes were distinguished on thin-section: colourless and non-pleochroic augites, and green pleochroic aegirine-augites. The amphibole has a strong pleochroism (deep to pale brown), columnar habit and inclined extinction ($c \wedge \gamma' \sim 19^\circ$). Among micas, muscovite crystals are more abundant than biotite. Primary and secondary calcite, as pore filling, is present in the ceramic bodies. Bioclasts, benthonic foraminifer shells and biomicrite clasts were sometimes observed. Small quantities of iron oxy-hydroxide and silt aggregates, mainly with internal concentric structure, occur in all samples. High optical density and sub-circular shape are the distinctive characters. The volcanic rock fragments are represented by trachytic rounded clasts and vesiculated glass. Two types of trachytic fragments occur: hypocrySTALLINE trachyte (Fig. 2) with feldspar microphenocrysts, magnetite and clinopyroxene; hypocrystalline trachyte, more altered and rounded than the former one, with isoriated feldspar crystallites in a glassy ground mass. Volcanic glass fragments have brownish colour and different degree of vesiculation.

The matrix content goes over 60% in volume and the ceramic bodies often shows chromatic zoning due to a different oxidation grade of the matrix. The occurrence of a dark core less birefringent than the more birefringent brown–orange rim is a common pattern. Only sample HE4 has a homogeneous orange colour and birefringence.

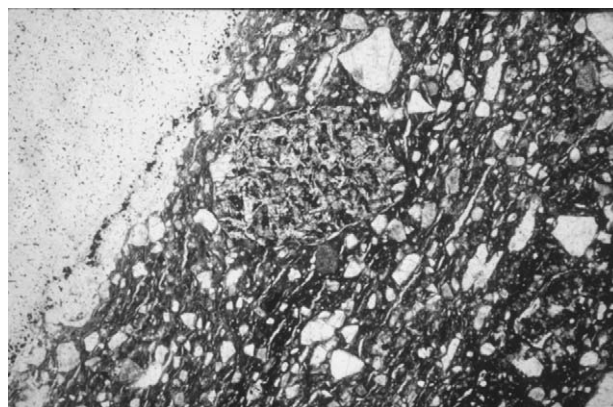


Fig. 2. Photomicrograph of pottery sample PC6 with a hypocrySTALLINE trachytic fragment (40× magnification, plane-polarised light). Top-left portion of picture (white portion): supporting glass of thin-section.

Within the matrix, two types of voids are detected: primary porosity due to manipulation and drying shrinkage due to drying and firing. The former is characterised by a geometrically complex contour with an elongated shape, often parallel to the sherd surfaces. The latter is sub-parallel to the sherd surfaces or rounds the temper grains. Drying shrinkage is often smaller than primary porosity which has a frequent millimetric dimension.

3.1.2. Subgroup Vc

The two kiln fragments have pebbles and sand temper homogeneously distributed (30–40%). The temper composition is principally calcareous (micritic bioclasts, limestone clasts and fine-grained calcite), with minor amount of quartz, feldspars, clinopyroxene, amphibole, volcanic rock fragments, micas, garnet and oxides aggregates. The matrix has a homogeneous orange colour with primary and secondary porosity. Drying shrinkage has a random orientation.

3.1.3. Modal analysis

In order to get a quantitative characterisation of the samples of the two subgroups, modal analyses were carried out. Only some significant body components (Table 1) were counted. With regard to quartz, fine (15–63 μm), coarse (>63 μm) and polycrystalline classes were differentiated. Chert was considered as polycrystalline quartz. The percentages of the volcanic rock fragments are listed as VRF. Ferruginous aggregates and ooids were counted in the same class. The mean values depict the differences between the subgroups, as well as a certain correspondence in pyroxenes and volcanic rock fragments.

3.2. PXRD analyses

Mineralogical differences observed on thin-section seem to be confirmed by PXRD analyses (Table 2). Variable clay minerals content was detected in all samples, while the most intensity peaks of calcite are either low or absent. Weak peaks of hematite occur in two samples (PC2 and HE1) of cooking pottery and in the kiln fragment SGK1. PXRD

Table 1
Modal analyses (vol. %) of archaeological samples

Samples	Matrix	Voids	Fine Qtz	Coarse Qtz	Poly-crystalline Qtz	Total Qtz	Feld	VRF	Micas	Cal	Px	Opaque minerals	Ooids
PC1	70.50	6.30	8.90	3.40	1.40	13.70	5.00	1.90	1.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	1.10
PC2	66.50	9.60	7.10	4.80	3.40	15.30	3.90	0.40	0.90	2.30	0.20	0.00	0.90
PC3	70.30	7.80	5.40	4.10	1.20	10.70	4.50	2.60	1.00	2.00	0.40	0.20	0.50
PC4	62.90	7.90	5.10	2.00	1.30	8.40	5.80	10.70	0.50	0.50	0.80	0.80	1.70
PC5	72.00	8.80	3.10	1.30	0.70	5.10	8.80	2.30	0.20	0.50	0.40	0.50	1.40
PC6	64.20	10.60	9.30	5.20	2.20	16.70	5.50	1.40	0.50	0.30	0.40	0.20	0.20
X	67.73	8.50	6.48	3.47	1.70	11.65	5.58	3.22	0.68	0.93	0.45	0.28	0.97
HE1	64.80	8.10	5.60	1.50	0.60	7.70	14.00	2.40	0.30	0.30	1.00	1.10	0.30
HE2	68.90	5.90	7.10	0.80	0.70	8.60	11.00	2.30	1.10	0.30	1.20	0.40	0.30
HE3	66.60	7.05	4.00	1.00	1.10	6.10	10.75	2.10	0.50	4.60	0.70	0.30	1.30
HE4	60.50	9.90	8.20	6.80	2.20	17.20	7.00	0.60	0.60	2.90	0.40	0.60	0.30
HE5	71.90	7.60	8.40	1.90	0.40	10.70	4.60	0.90	1.20	1.10	0.50	0.30	1.20
HE6	74.23	6.71	4.58	2.45	1.38	8.41	1.92	4.37	1.60	0.21	0.43	0.21	1.92
X	67.82	7.54	6.31	2.41	1.06	9.79	8.21	2.11	0.88	1.57	0.70	0.49	0.89
SG1	68.50	6.10	7.40	1.90	0.30	9.60	7.60	1.10	0.50	1.00	2.40	2.30	0.90
SG2	70.20	4.70	7.20	1.50	0.40	9.10	9.40	1.10	0.60	1.30	2.00	1.20	0.40
SG3	70.10	4.70	6.30	1.40	0.40	8.10	10.10	1.00	1.20	2.30	1.60	0.50	0.40
X	69.60	5.17	6.97	1.60	0.37	8.93	9.03	1.07	0.77	1.53	2.00	1.33	0.57
X (PC + HE + SG)	68.14	7.45	6.51	2.67	1.18	10.36	7.32	2.34	0.78	1.31	0.86	0.57	0.85
SGK1	53.27	15.77	2.21	1.14	0.10	3.45	11.98	4.04	1.04	8.08	1.06	0.88	0.00
SGK2	43.29	14.90	3.20	1.20	0.30	4.70	10.90	1.20	0.40	23.35	0.70	0.50	0.10
X	48.28	15.34	2.71	1.17	0.20	4.08	11.44	2.62	0.72	15.72	0.88	0.69	0.05

Qtz, quartz; Feld, k-feldspar and plagioclase; VRF, volcanic rock fragments; Cal, calcite; Px, pyroxenes (symbols as in Kretz [20]).

Table 2
Mineralogical composition, by PXRD analysis, of archaeological samples in its as-received state and after refiring at 1000 °C

Samples	As-received					Refired at 1000 °C				
	C.M.	Qtz	Feld	Cal	Hem	Qtz	Feld	Px	Gh	Hem
PC1	*	*****	**	/	/	*****	***	/	/	*
PC2	*	*****	***	*	*	*****	***	/	/	*
PC3	/	****	**	/	/	****	**	*	/	*
PC4	**	****	**	*	/	****	***	*	/	*
PC5	*	***	**	/	/	***	***	*	/	*
PC6	/	***	**	/	/	***	****	*	/	*
HE1	**	****	***	/	*	****	***	*	/	*
HE2	*	****	**	/	/	****	***	/	/	*
HE3	*	***	****	*	/	***	***	**	/	*
HE4	**	*****	***	*	/	*****	***	*	*	*
HE5	/	***	**	/	/	***	***	*	/	*
HE6	/	***	**	/	/	***	***	/	/	*
SG1	***	****	***	**	/	****	***	*	/	*
SG2	/	****	***	*	/	****	***	*	/	*
SG3	/	****	**	*	/	****	****	*	*	*
SGK1	**	***	**	**	*	***	***	*	/	*
SGK2	*	**	*	****	/	**	**	*	*	/

C.M., clay minerals; Qtz, quartz; Feld, k-feldspar + plagioclase; Cal, calcite; Hem, hematite; Px, pyroxenes; Gh, gehlenite (symbols as in Kretz [20]). Number of (*) is in relationship with mineralogical phase abundance.

Table 3
Chemical composition (wt %) of archaeological samples by XRF analysis

Samples	SiO ₂	TiO ₂	Al ₂ O ₃	Fe ₂ O ₃	MnO	MgO	CaO	Na ₂ O	K ₂ O	P ₂ O ₅	LOI
PC1	64.09	0.69	19.18	5.94	0.10	1.98	1.84	1.19	3.54	0.13	1.32
PC2	61.10	0.66	17.06	6.25	0.09	1.98	5.74	0.82	2.87	0.17	3.26
PC3	62.51	0.76	18.80	6.26	0.10	1.44	2.75	0.81	2.99	0.13	3.45
PC4	62.99	0.69	17.63	5.91	0.05	1.34	2.46	0.80	3.04	0.11	4.98
PC5	63.53	0.76	20.02	6.51	0.15	1.51	1.59	1.04	3.10	0.07	1.72
PC6	67.19	0.62	17.80	5.36	0.03	1.67	1.66	1.16	3.11	0.17	1.23
<i>x</i>	63.57	0.70	18.42	6.04	0.09	1.65	2.67	0.97	3.11	0.13	2.66
HE1	62.86	0.64	17.69	5.82	0.10	1.46	1.88	0.92	3.69	0.18	4.76
HE2	66.12	0.70	18.23	6.10	0.07	1.63	1.43	1.06	3.16	0.06	1.44
HE3	61.48	0.68	17.76	5.91	0.08	1.86	4.35	1.04	3.29	0.15	3.40
HE4	58.54	0.56	16.69	5.99	0.07	1.63	7.30	0.73	2.89	0.19	5.41
HE5	64.71	0.74	18.62	6.36	0.08	1.69	1.90	0.94	3.15	0.10	1.71
HE6	63.89	0.75	19.04	6.57	0.12	2.12	1.87	1.13	3.42	0.07	1.02
<i>x</i>	62.93	0.68	18.01	6.13	0.09	1.73	3.12	0.97	3.27	0.13	2.96
SG1	59.51	0.72	16.02	6.12	0.17	2.55	5.58	0.85	3.35	0.14	4.99
SG2	61.46	0.73	16.59	6.37	0.17	2.47	5.96	1.11	3.25	0.19	1.70
SG3	61.25	0.73	16.35	6.28	0.17	2.60	5.76	0.92	3.24	0.16	2.54
<i>x</i>	60.74	0.73	16.32	6.26	0.17	2.54	5.77	0.96	3.28	0.16	3.08
<i>X</i> (PC + HE + SG)	62.75	0.70	17.83	6.12	0.10	1.86	3.47	0.97	3.21	0.13	2.86
SGK1	52.95	0.74	16.25	6.23	0.19	2.17	8.28	0.73	3.20	0.18	9.08
SGK2	36.13	0.46	8.95	3.78	0.17	1.48	26.72	0.52	1.81	0.42	19.56
<i>x</i>	44.54	0.60	12.60	5.01	0.18	1.83	17.50	0.63	2.51	0.30	14.32

values for quartz quantities are clearly higher than those obtained by the modal analyses, because abundant fine-grained quartz (<15 µm) is present in the matrix. PXRD analyses of 1000 °C heat-treated samples display the occurrence of new-formed pyroxenes, feldspars and hematite in almost all samples. In some case (HE4, SG3 and SGK2), weak peaks of gehlenite were detected.

3.3. XRF analyses

The concentration of minor and trace elements (Table 3) were useful to identify affinity among sherds. SiO₂, Al₂O₃, Fe₂O₃ and K₂O were the more abundant oxides. The CaO concentrations are generally low, except for those of sub-group Vc (>8%). All the samples have been plotted on the ternary diagram CaO/SiO₂/Al₂O₃ and all samples can be defined as “Ca-poor”, except for the two kiln fragments (“Ca-rich”). Fe₂O₃ and K₂O concentrations are rather homogeneous except in SGK2.

4. Pelitic samples

Two different types of clayey materials exploitable in pottery production occur in the surroundings of the archaeological sites: alluvial deposits and *Argille subappennine* (emipelagic sediments) [21,22]. From each formation three specimens were sampled. The three alluvial samples (GEC5, GEC7 and GEC8) were collected in Holocene alluvial depo-

sits of the Celone River (Alluvial Group), 2 km SW from S. Giusto where the pottery kiln used during the IV–V century AD was identified. The three *Argille subappennine* samples (GEC2, GEC3 and GEC4) were collected taking into account the ancient road network, because of the relative longer distance of the outcrops (Marine Group) from the sites (Fig. 1): GEC2 was sampled 6 km WSW from *Herdonia* (at the cross-road between SS161 and SS655), GEC3 was sampled at M. Croce (8 km W from S. Giusto) and GEC4 at M. Ripatetta (5 km WNW from S. Giusto). The two clayey materials showed different colours and plasticity: the alluvial samples are brown–grey (wet) coloured, whereas the marine ones are yellow–grey (wet). In the Shepard’s ternary diagram (Fig. 3) all samples fall in the “clayey silt” area, except for GEC7 which is classified as “silt”. Group M specimens are richer in sand than Group A.

4.1. Optical microscopy analyses

The sandy fraction of each specimen was observed on thin-section. The two raw materials groups show different mineralogical and petrographic contents: (M) carbonatic clasts, (A) silicatic and volcanic clasts.

Group A has volcanic minerals and rock fragments as distinctive presence. In general, it is lower than 10% in volume of the sand (Table 4). Heavy minerals are represented by dominant pyroxene, amphibole, magnetite, biotite and garnet. Clinopyroxenes are colorless and non-pleochroic augite and pleochroic on green tones aegirine-augite types.

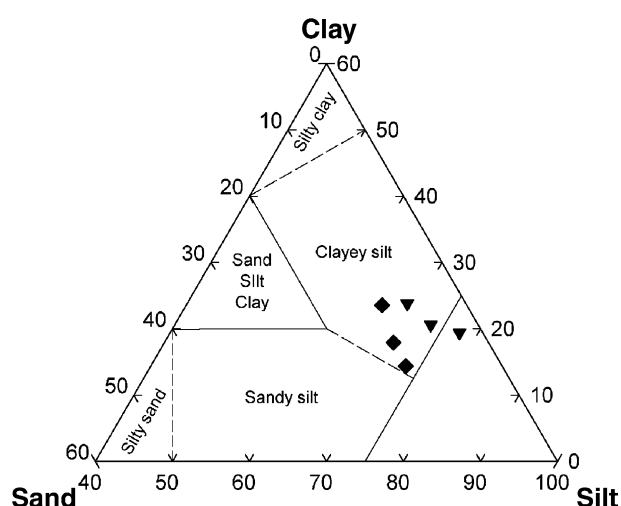


Fig. 3. Shepard's ternary diagram of pelitic samples. Diamonds: *Argille subappennine* (Marine group); triangles: Alluvial deposits (Alluvial group).

Magnetite crystals occur as inclusions and loosely crystals. Crystals of brown hornblende show strong pleochroism on brown tones and low extinction angles. Biotite has pseudo-rect extinction and strong pleochroism. Garnet shows high optical relief, pale yellow colour and total extinction at crossed polars. Several feldspars show effusive origins (e.g. irregular twinning, anhedral habit, etc). Furthermore, few clasts of trachytic rock and volcanic glass were detected (Fig. 4). Micritic bioclasts, chert, quartz and minor amounts of iron ooids and ferruginous aggregates constitute the most part of sandy fraction.

Mineralogical features suggest a volcanic origin (i.e. tephra, epiclastite) for heavy minerals and part of the feldspars (i.e. sanidine, oligoclase). Mono- and poli-crystalline quartz (i.e. quartzarenite, chert) has a sedimentary origin.

For what concerns Group M, the coarse fractions are composed of abundant quartz, micritic bioclasts (e.g., algae, benthonic foraminifera, bivalves, etc.), feldspars and round-shaped iron oxides and silt aggregates.

4.2. XRD analyses

The two raw material groups have different mineralogical compositions (Table 4). Group A is characterised by relative

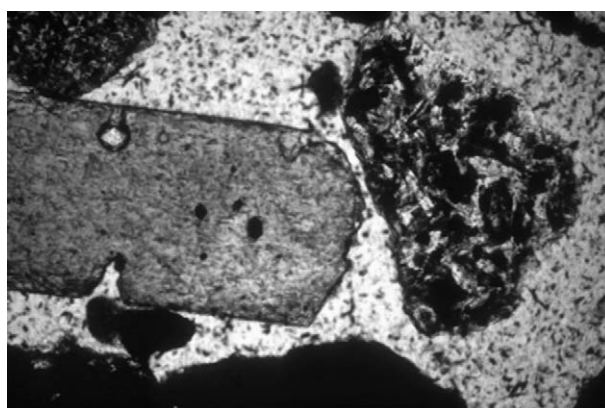


Fig. 4. Photomicrograph of psammitic fraction of alluvial sample GEC7 with a prismatic aegirine-augite (left) and a hypocrySTALLINE trachytic fragment (right) (160× magnification, plane-polarised light). White portion of picture: supporting glass of thin-section.

high content of calcite, whereas Group M is richer in quartz and feldspars. Alluvial samples (Group A) are richer in clay minerals (smectite and illite/muscovite) than the Marine ones (Group M).

4.3. XRF analyses

Bulk composition and clay fraction ($<2 \mu\text{m}$) were analysed for each sample. All specimens were characterised by the relative abundance of SiO_2 , Al_2O_3 , CaO , Fe_2O_3 , K_2O and MgO (Table 5). Marly clays constitute both groups. In general, fractions finer than $2 \mu\text{m}$ have a lower CaO content than the whole specimens, while the Fe_2O_3 concentration is higher.

5. Discussion and conclusions

Mineralogical and petrographic data allowed the grouping of the 15 cooking pottery and the two kiln fragments into the same volcanic class (V). On the basis of the calcite contents, it was possible to distinguish a Subgroup Va formed by all the pottery samples and a Subgroup Vc formed by kiln fragments only. A total of six specimens of two possible raw materials were collected in the surroundings of the archaeological

Table 4
Granulometric and PXRD analyses of pelitic samples

	Samples	Sand ($>63 \mu\text{m}$)	Silt ($2-63 \mu\text{m}$)	Clay ($<2 \mu\text{m}$)	Sm	Ill+Ms	Kln	Qtz	Feld	Cal	Do
Marine group	GEC2	12.34	69.73	17.93	14	9	20	42	2	12	1
	GEC3	11.01	65.43	23.56	6	7	3	58	10	13	3
	GEC4	12.51	73.11	14.38	28	20	6	27	2	14	3
	<i>x</i>	11.95	69.43	18.62	16	12	10	42	5	13	2
Alluvial group	GEC5	7.63	68.56	23.81	46	14	5	16	3	15	1
	GEC7	3.04	77.55	19.41	18	14	4	32	2	29	1
	GEC8	6.16	73.23	20.61	22	18	5	40	2	12	1
	<i>x</i>	5.61	73.11	21.28	29	15	5	29	2	19	1

Sm, smectite; Ill + Ms, illite + muscovite; Kln, kaolinite; Qtz, quartz; Feld, k-feldspar + plagioclase; Cal, calcite; Do, dolomite (symbols as in Kretz [20]).

Table 5
Chemical composition (wt %) of pelitic samples by XRF analysis

	Samples	SiO ₂	TiO ₂	Al ₂ O ₃	Fe ₂ O ₃	MnO	MgO	CaO	Na ₂ O	K ₂ O	P ₂ O ₅	LOI
Marine group “tout venant”	GEC2	50.26	0.70	13.99	6.36	0.13	1.78	11.14	0.59	2.21	0.22	12.62
	GEC3	45.28	0.64	13.16	5.44	0.10	3.08	13.75	0.93	2.11	0.23	15.28
	GEC4	45.04	0.61	12.40	5.33	0.09	2.50	15.07	0.77	1.85	0.25	16.09
	x	46.86	0.65	13.18	5.71	0.11	2.45	13.32	0.76	2.06	0.23	14.66
<2 µm	GEC2a	45.87	0.82	17.78	9.51	0.14	2.46	6.56	0.22	2.50	0.12	14.02
	GEC3a	45.36	0.82	17.47	7.30	0.08	3.21	7.75	0.26	2.47	0.11	15.17
	GEC4a	42.77	0.73	16.63	8.18	0.07	3.10	7.90	0.26	2.15	0.12	18.09
	x	44.67	0.79	17.29	8.33	0.10	2.92	7.40	0.25	2.37	0.12	15.76
Alluvial group “tout venant”	GEC5	37.41	0.58	11.32	5.03	0.11	2.04	18.92	0.42	1.59	0.30	22.28
	GEC7	40.49	0.56	10.53	4.45	0.14	1.91	18.30	0.57	1.63	0.31	21.11
	GEC8	40.97	0.58	11.06	4.64	0.15	2.08	17.24	0.58	1.70	0.29	20.71
	x	39.62	0.57	10.97	4.71	0.13	2.01	18.15	0.52	1.64	0.30	21.37
<2 µm	GEC5a	43.44	0.72	16.19	7.47	0.10	2.55	10.19	0.21	1.98	0.12	17.03
	GEC7a	44.73	0.75	17.11	8.03	0.18	2.63	6.49	0.23	2.05	0.14	17.66
	GEC8a	43.08	0.69	16.61	7.47	0.17	2.71	7.18	0.30	2.09	0.13	19.57
	x	43.75	0.72	16.64	7.66	0.15	2.63	7.95	0.25	2.04	0.13	18.09

sites. Because of the coarse grains of the temper present in the archaeological samples, optical microscopy gave useful petrographic data to compare archaeological samples and pelitic sediments [17,23].

5.1. Raw materials provenance

There is a good correspondence between mineralogical and petrographic data of pottery temper and raw materials psammitic fraction. Heavy minerals and trachytic fragments occurring in both ceramics and alluvial deposits are quite common in Roman magmatic province (RMP) [24,25]. The Tavoliere plain falls geographically in the tephra dispersion lobes of several volcanoes belonging to RMP, which erupted trachytic products (e.g., Mt. Vulture, Phlegrean Fields, Roccamonfina, Somma-Vesuvius, etc.). The sedimentary components of the ceramics (quartzarenite, chert, limestone and clays) are consistent with those outcropping along the drainage basins of the Celone River [26,27].

Extending the comparison to the elemental data, one can see in the ternary diagram CSA (Fig. 5) that neither the Alluvial deposits nor the *Argille subappennine* compositions fit well with those of ceramics. Although both group F and group M are richer in CaO than ceramics, samples belonging to group F are aligned both with ceramics and kiln fragments. Their compositions fall in a triangle having 75–80% SiO₂ as minor side and 100% CaO as opposite corner. The compositional interval 75–80% SiO₂ concerns with that of clay minerals which represent, in addition with carbonates (CaO corner), the main components of these materials. The difference of CaO content between whole samples and clayey fractions in group F concerns to carbonates content in the coarser fractions as shown by optical microscope observa-

tions. Although both sediments groups contain clay-sized calcite, the compositional variability of alluvial deposits instead of *Argille subappennine* homogeneity does not exclude Ca-poor clays occurrence in river deposits. The main objective of the sampling was to verify the compatibility between non-plastic inclusions occurring in the ceramic bodies and kiln fragments with the sand-size fraction of possible local raw materials. Summarising, non-plastic inclusions occurring in the archaeological samples are consistent with those of alluvial deposits. In addition, the kiln's wall fragments have a coarser texture and chemical composition similar to alluvial deposits (Ca-rich), whereas the ceramics have a Ca-poor clay matrix and scarce carbonate rock fragments. The chemical trend shown by the archaeological materials

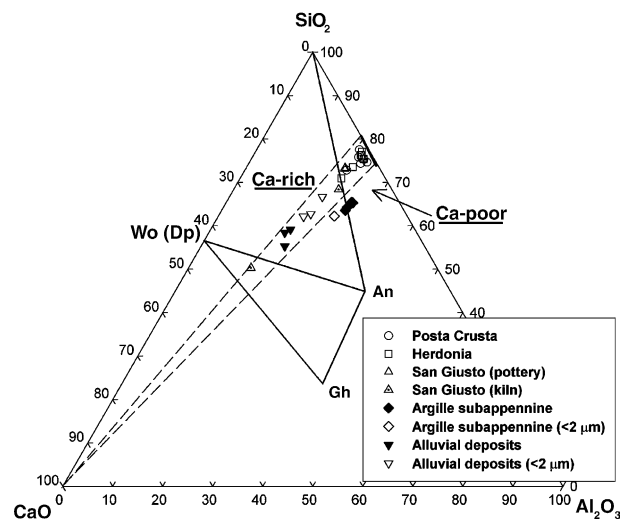


Fig. 5. Ceramic triangular diagram CaO/Al₂O₃/SiO₂ of archaeological and pelitic samples. Wo, wollastonite; Dp, diopside; Gh, gehlenite; An, anorthite.

and the alluvial deposits (Fig. 5) suggests the use of similar materials having different contents of carbonates. Since the *Argille subappennine* are marly clays showing regional compositional homogeneity [28,29] they do not consist with the Ca-poor clay matrix of ceramics. Though sampled alluvial deposits do not have a non-calcareous clay fraction, petrographical and textural data confirm the hypothesis of their use as raw materials for both ceramics and kiln. A more extended local sampling both in space and in time (i.e. ancient deposits dated by archaeological materials) will give further information about available raw materials.

Although alluvial deposits were used as raw materials for pottery production and kiln building, because of quite similar geological features throughout the Tavoliere area, it is not possible to point out which one(s) of the rivers (e.g. Celone, Carapelle, Cervaro, etc.) furnished the raw material.

In the case of S. Giusto, because of its position at the confluence of Celone and Jorenzo rivers, local provenance can be assessed. Since there are no references on kilns materials and alluvial deposits concerning Posta Crusta and *Herdonia*, an analogous raw material exploitation can be supposed. Although in the Tavoliere area there are clays of better quality for the ceramic production (i.e., *Argille subappennine*), in the late Roman *figline*, potters employed raw materials immediately available for common ware production.

5.2. Technological aspects

Optical microscope observations showed that all pottery samples have a dark core and a high birefringent oxidised border, except for sample SG2 that was fired in reducing atmosphere. High birefringence is due to clay minerals present in the matrix not completely decomposed by firing (as revealed by PXRD analyses) and the dark core displays an incomplete oxidation of the original organic matter and of the free iron phases. Textural features relates to a medium synterization grade. PXRD data (Table 2) show that the temperature reached was below 800 °C: primary calcite, illite and smectite more strong intensities (001) peaks occur in various amounts.

The colour pattern showed by the sherds (i.e. dark core—orange border) gave some information on the firing conditions. The zoning of ceramic body suggests variability of firing atmosphere (i.e. oxidising or reducing) in a traditional kiln. External oxidation of the sherds is related to the last period of the firing (i.e. cooling), when no more fuel was supplied and oxidation occurred [30].

Medium synterization grade and non-calcareous coarse temper represented good technological choices to enhance the thermal shock resistance of the pots and to avoid lime spalling [31,32].

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